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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

In re

**ROBERT THOMAS BACK AND
LINDA MARIE BACK**

Debtor.

Chapter 11

Case No. 2:19-bk-13684-BKM

**DEBTORS' RESPONSE TO UNITED
STATES TRUSTEE'S MOTION TO
REMOVE THE DEBTORS-IN-POSSESSION
PURSUANT TO 11 U.S.C. §1185, OR IN THE
ALTERNATIVE, MOTION TO CONVERT
OR DISMISS CASE WITH PREJUDICE**

Robert Thomas Back (“**Mr. Back**”) and Linda Marie Back (“**Mrs. Back**” and together with Mr. Back collectively, the “**Debtors**”), as Debtor and Debtor-in-Possession in the above-entitled Subchapter V Chapter 11 proceeding, hereby provides their response (“**Response**”) to the *United States Trustee’s Motion to Remove the Debtors-in-Possession Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1185, or in the Alternative, Motion to Convert or Dismiss Case With Prejudice* (“**Motion**”). This Response is supported by the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities together with the: (I) *Declaration of Linda M. Back* (“**L. Back**”

1 **Decl.”); (II) Declaration of Jennifer Back (“J. Back Decl.”); (III) Declaration of Leo Odle,**
2 **D.O. (“Odle Decl.”); which are attached hereto as Exhibits A, B, C respectively.**
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5 **DATED** this 30th day of November, 2020
6

7 **KEERY MCCUE, PLLC**

8 By: /s/ Patrick F. Keery (#030971)
9 Patrick F. Keery, Esq.
10 *Attorneys for Debtor*
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- 1 Bankruptcy Proceeding. Given the foregoing, KM immediately endeavored to
2 disclose the issues to the Sub V Trustee, Lynton Kotzin (“**Mr. Kotzin**”) and Patty
3 Chan (“**Ms. Chan**”) from the Office of the United States Trustee (“**USTO**”). To
4 that end, counsel for the Debtors had numerous calls with Mr. Kotzin and Ms. Chan.
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- 6 6. An initial hearing regarding confirmation of Chapter 11 Small Business Subchapter
7 V Plan was held on October 21, 2020 (“**Initial Confirmation Hearing**”). At the
8 Initial Confirmation Hearing, counsel for the Debtors informed the Court about the
9 issues and his discussions with Ms. Chan and Mr. Kotzin. Further, the Debtors
10 withdrew their proposed Plan of Reorganization and informed the Court that they
11 intended to file an Amended Plan of Reorganization (“**Amended Plan**”). The Court
12 ordered that the Amended Plan was to be filed on or before November 20, 2020
13 [Dkt. No. 185]. Finally, counsel for the Debtors advised the Court that the Debtors
14 would be revising and amending their schedules and monthly operating reports to
15 correct the record.
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- 17 7. On or about November 10, 2020, the Debtors filed an amended Declaration of
18 Evidence of Employer Payments to correct the Debtors’ filing currently at Dkt. No.
19 36 [Dkt. No. 192].
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- 21 8. On or about November 10, 2020, the Debtors filed amendments to their schedules
22 and statements [Dkt. No. 194 and 195].
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- 24 9. On or about November 10, the Debtors filed the amended monthly operating reports
25 [Dkt. Nos. 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205].
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1 10. On or about November 12, 2020, the parties attended a continued status conference
2 where Ms. Chan advised the Court of her intent to file the Motion. On or about
3 November 16, 2020, the Court entered an order setting a hearing on the Motion for
4 December 2, 2020 [Dkt. No. 211].
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6 11. On November 16, 2020, the UST filed its Motion [Dkt. No. 208].
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8 12. On November 20, 2020, the Debtors timely filed the Amended Plan [Dkt. Nos. 217
9 and 217-1].

10 **II. LEGAL ARGUMENT**

11 **A. INTRODUCTION**

12 Through its Motion, the United States Trustee's Office has requested that this
13 Court either: remove the Debtors as debtors-in-possession; convert the case to Ch. 7, or
14 dismiss with prejudice imposing a 5-year filing bar (Motion at 1, Lines 20-23). While the
15 Debtors understand the USTO's valid concerns, they assert that: Mr. Back lacked mental
16 capacity when he undertook the various misrepresentations made in filings to this Court;
17 Mrs. Back was innocent of any misstatements or wrongdoing; and finally, the interests of
18 the Debtor's, the creditors and the estate are best served by permitting the Debtors to
19 proceed through this reorganization with Mr. Back removed and Mrs. Back at the helm.
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22 **B. LEGAL STANDARD**

23 **i. The Court Should Not Remove the Debtors from Being Debtors-** 24 **in-Possession.** 25

26 There can be no argument that the relief sought by the USTO is within the discretion
27 of this Court. Section 1185 provides:
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1 On request of a party in interest, and after notice and a hearing,
2 the court shall order that the debtor shall not be a debtor in
3 possession for cause, including fraud, dishonesty,
4 incompetence, or gross mismanagement of the affairs of the
5 debtor, either before or after the date of the commencement of
the case, or for failure to perform the obligations under a plan
confirmed under this subchapter. 11 U.S.C. § 1185(a).

6 Given that the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2109 (“SBRA”) only went into
7 effect in February 2020, there is not much settled law related to Section 1185. The Debtors
8 do note that, as discussed herein and in the declarations supporting this Objection, Mrs.
9 Back is competent and was previously unaware of the issues that led us to this unfortunate
10 proceeding. Given the foregoing, while cause may exist to remove Mr. Back as debtor-in-
11 possession (were the Court to believe Mr. Back competent at the time of the misstatements),
12 cause does not exist to remove Mrs. Back should she agree to assume the mantle and
13 shoulder the burdens required under the Bankruptcy Code. Removal of Mrs. Back is not
14 warranted under Section 1185.

17 Additionally, given Mrs. Back’s willingness and ability to handle the responsibilities
18 of the bankruptcy estate, removal is inappropriate. It is indisputable that the appointment
19 of a Ch. 11 Trustee will add significant additional administrative expense which would
20 further reduce payments to unsecured creditors, if any. Given the universe of assets and
21 debts in this proceeding, coupled with the already accrued administrative expenses, removal
22 of the Debtors from possession will only exacerbate the issues and harm the creditors.
23 Removal is not financially feasible for an estate of this size.

26 **ii. Conversion or Dismissal of the Case is Not Warranted.**

28 Section 1112(b) contains a list of ten grounds amounting to “cause” entitling a party

1 in interest to move for a dismissal or conversion of a chapter 11 case. *See* 11 U.S.C. §
2 1112(b); *see In re Hinesley Fam. Ltd. Partn. No. 1*, 460 B.R. 547, 551 (Bankr. D. Mont.
3 2011) (“Conversion or dismissal is provided for at § 1112(b), which sets forth a
4 nonexclusive list of factors that warrant conversion or dismissal.”). Because one ground
5 for cause is sufficient, the movant need not demonstrate the additional factors listed in
6 section 1112(b), although more than one factor may be present. *Loop Corp. v. U.S.*
7 *Trustee*, 290 B.R. 108, 112 (D. Minn. 2003). The Bankruptcy Court has broad discretion
8 in determining whether cause exists to dismiss or convert a case. *In re ABEPP Acquisition*
9 *Corp.*, 191 B.R. 365, 369 (Bankr. N.D. Ohio 1996); *In re Kanterman*, 88 B.R. 26, 27
10 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1988); *see also Toibb v. Radloff*, 501 U.S. 157, 165 (1991) (“[T]he Code
11 gives bankruptcy courts substantial discretion to dismiss a chapter 11 case in which the
12 debtor files an untenable plan of reorganization.”); *see also In re All Denominational New*
13 *Church*, 268 B.R. 536, 538 (8th Cir. BAP 2001) (“Dismissal is proper under [section
14 1112(b)(2)] if the court determines that it is unreasonable to expect that a plan can be
15 confirmed in the case.”). The determination of whether cause exists must be made on a
16 case-by-case basis. *In re Young*, 76 B.R. 376, 378 (Bankr. D. Del. 1987).

21 If a court finds a “continuing loss to or diminution of the estate **and** absence of a
22 reasonable likelihood of rehabilitation,” (**emphasis** added) cause exists whereby a court
23 may dismiss a chapter 11 case. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 1112(b)(1); *First Jersey Nat’l Bank v.*
24 *Brown*, 951 F.2d 564, 572 (3d Cir. 1991); *In re ABEPP Acquisition Corp.*, 191 B.R. at 368;
25 *In re Kanterman*, 88 B.R. at 29. Section 1112(b)(4)(A) contemplates a “twofold” inquiry
26 into whether there has been a “continuing diminution of the estate and absence of a
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1 reasonable likelihood of rehabilitation.” *In re Contl. Holdings, Inc.*, 170 B.R. 919, 931
2 (Bankr. N.D. Ohio 1994)(quoting *In re Photo Promotion Associates, Inc.*, 47 B.R. 454, 458
3 (Bankr.S.D.N.Y.1985); *see also In re Citi-Toledo Partners*, 170 B.R. 602, 606
4 (Bankr.N.D.Ohio 1994) (“Section 1112(b)(4) contemplates a ‘two-fold’ inquiry into
5 whether there has been a continuing diminution of the estate and absence of a reasonable
6 likelihood of rehabilitation.”). As such, a party in interest **must** make a showing of both
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8 prongs to amount to “cause” supporting a dismissal or conversion of a chapter 11 case.
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10 There has been no substantial or continuing loss to or diminution of the estate, nor
11 the absence of a reasonable likelihood of rehabilitation as required by Section
12 1112(b)(4)(A). The Amended Plan makes provision for the payment of all administrative
13 fees (which are significant) and a payment to general unsecured creditors of fifty thousand
14 dollars, which is fifty-thousand more dollars than will flow in a conversion or dismissal.
15 As demonstrated in the Amended Plan, the payments contemplated under said plan are
16 feasible and the Debtors are close to confirmation. Further, without inferring that the
17 misstatements made by Mr. Back before this Court are not egregious, there has not been a
18 gross mismanagement of the estate as required by Section 1129(b)(4)(b). The
19 misstatements overstated the bankruptcy estates’ assets and income, but were not
20 misstatements where a debtor was concealing assets to deprive creditors of what they were
21 entitled to under the Bankruptcy Code. Further, Mrs. Back is now in control of the Debtors’
22 accounts, reporting, and responsibilities. Given the foregoing, the Debtors submit that
23 cause has not been established under Sections 1129(b)(4)(A)-(B).
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1 **C. Mr. Back Was Impaired At the Time of the Misstatements.**

2 It is undisputed that Mr. Back inexplicably inflated his assets and income in this Ch.
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4 11 proceeding. These misstatements would have inevitably caused **MORE** to be paid to
5 creditors than was required under the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors have grasped the
6 gravity of the issues before this Court. No one can logically justify the filing of
7 manufactured documents (appended to sworn filings) in Bankruptcy Court and candidly,
8 such behavior cannot be tolerated for fear of corrupting the entire bankruptcy system,
9 which requires absolute honesty, disclosure and notice to affected parties. Undersigned
10 counsel has labored to understand the facts and the mistakes, and has filed amended
11 schedules with the help of the Debtors. Further, counsel has been transparent and
12 cooperative with the UST's Office and the Sub V Trustee, Mr. Kotzin. Moreover, Mrs.
13 Back has been very helpful in implementing the necessary corrective measures to right the
14 proverbial ship.
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17 That said, it is clear that Mr. Back was not acting in a legally competent manner
18 when he was preparing and filing the offending documents. Under the "best interests of
19 the creditors test," the overstatement of non-exempt assets results in a higher liquidated
20 value, and thus a larger payment to general unsecured creditors. Likewise, Mr. Back's
21 overstatement of income (under Section 1325 analysis (*see* 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(15)(B))),
22 would inevitably have resulted in the Debtors' Plan paying more to unsecured creditors
23 than is mandated by the Bankruptcy Code. Mr. Back's misstatements inevitably only
24 harmed him (and the integrity of the bankruptcy process).
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1 The Debtors note that Mr. Back has, until recently, been the person in charge of
2 complying with the requirements to remain in this proceeding, and candidly, was not
3 competent to do so. Mr. Back has a history of serious medical conditions and has sustained
4 a decline in cognitive ability. Further, Mr. Back is on numerous medications which further
5 alter his senses and can cause confusion and lack of cognitive brain function.
6

7 **i. Odle Declaration.**
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9 To understand the forces at play here requires medical analysis, as discussed
10 in the declaration dated November 10, 2020 that was provided by Dr. Lee Odle, D.O.
11 (“**Odle Decl.**”)[**Exhibit D** hereto]. Dr. Lee Odle, D.O. (“**Dr. Odle**”) is a licensed Medical
12 Doctor in the State of Arizona (Odle. Decl. at 1, Lines 1-2). Dr. Odle has been treating
13 Mr. Back for over thirteen years and has treated him on over 75 occasions (*Id.* at Lines 2-
14 4). Starting in 2005, Mr. Back suffered a serious brain concussion and a subsequent 2006
15 ruptured blood vessel in the brain that required emergency brain surgery (*Id.* 4-7). In
16 February 2019, Mr. Back experienced difficulties walking, using his limbs and thinking
17 clearly (*Id.* at Lines 12-13). Upon further examination it was discovered that Mr. Back’s
18 blood level was life threateningly low (*Id.* at 15-16). It was later discovered through an
19 MRI that Mr. Back appeared to have a Para-Aortic Lymphoma, which was later confirmed
20 as a non-Hodgkin’s cell (*Id.* at 21-24). Mr. Back underwent treatment for his cancer (*Id.*
21 at 24). Dr. Odle further noted that Mr. Back only has one kidney (*Id.* at 26-27) and is on a
22 host of medications, including without limitation, Clonidine and Miraplex (*Id.* at 27). Dr.
23 Odle noted that a side effect of these medications is diminished mental and physical
24 capability (*Id.* at 27-28). Dr. Odle went on to advise that Mr. Back’s brain lacks oxygen
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1 and this can cause normal behavior at one moment and confusion / lack of cognitive brain
2 function at another (*Id.* at 28-30). In Dr. Odle's opinion, Mr. Back's cognitive brain
3 functions have been diminished as a result of his illness and medications (*Id.* at Lines 30-
4 32).

6 **ii. Jennifer Back Declaration.**

7 Mr. Back's daughter, Jennifer Back ("**Jennifer**"), has also provided a
8 declaration dated November 5, 2020 ("**J. Back Decl.**"). Jennifer is a registered nurse
9 licensed in Arizona, California, New York and Nevada and she has extensive experience
10 in assessing the mental health of patients due to her medical background and training (J.
11 Back Decl., ¶2). Jennifer has served as a nurse treating patients who have come to the
12 hospital with psychiatric, psychological, neurological and mental health issues and she is
13 often called upon to evaluate a patient's mental health capacity (*Id.*, ¶3, 4). Jennifer
14 interacts with Mr. Back often and is able to formulate conclusions about his medical and
15 mental health capacities (*Id.*, ¶6). Jennifer is also familiar with Mr. Back's medical history
16 as she was often present during those occasions (*Id.*, ¶7). In 2006, Mr. Back hit his head
17 in the garage which caused a major blood clot in his left eye (*Id.*, ¶8-9). Also in 2006, Mr.
18 Back had significant ear pain and hospitalization was necessitated (*Id.*, ¶10-11). When
19 hospitalized at Banner Desert Medical Center, it was determined that Mr. Back had
20 Cerebrovascular Accident ("**CVA**") which required immediate surgery (and helicopter
21 transport) to Barrows Neurological Institute (*Id.*, 12-15). After the surgery for the CVA,
22 Mr. Back was in the Intensive Care Unit ("**ICU**") for eight (8) days and underwent several
23 months of outpatient neurorehabilitation (*Id.*, ¶16-17). Jennifer also confirms that in 2019
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1 while Mr. Back was at a convention in Santa Monica, California, he experienced
2 discomfort and was forced to return home immediately where he was taken to Mercy
3 Hospital Emergency Room (*Id.*, ¶18-21). It was discovered while at the hospital that Mr.
4 Back had a severe depletion of blood volume, low blood count and multiple blood
5 transfusions treatments were undertaken (*Id.*, ¶22-23). The doctors were unable to
6 ascertain the cause of the low blood level (*Id.* at 24-25). Finally, in 2019, an MRI detected
7 an anomaly in Mr. Back's central body cavity between the spinal cord and internal organs
8 which was believed to be Lymphoma found on the Para-Aortic Lymph Nodes and it is
9 believed that this condition is what led to the previously discussed low blood levels
10 (*Id.*, ¶27). Jennifer has had numerous contacts with Mr. Back over the years and has
11 noticed: (i) a decline in his mental health; (ii) a decrease in cognitive mental health; and
12 (iii) a decline in cognitive abilities (*Id.*, ¶28, 30). Symptoms of this decline include,
13 confusion, saying things that do not necessarily make sense, and not knowing what he has
14 been or is doing (*Id.*, ¶28). Jennifer further confirmed that Mr. Back is currently taking,
15 without limitation, Mirapex, Clonidine, Hydralazine, and Furosemide – which can
16 contribute to among other things, somnolence and confusion.

21 **D. Mrs. Back Was Unaware of Mr. Back's Misstatements.**

22 As the Court knows, this Bankruptcy Proceeding involves two (2) debtors,
23 including Mr. Back's wife, Mrs. Back. This Bankruptcy Proceeding was commenced pro
24 se as a Ch. 7 proceeding by Mr. Back (L. Back. Decl., ¶3). It is also noteworthy that the
25 debts that drove the Debtors to file a petition for relief all arise from Mr. Back's business
26 dealings as the Back's generally lived an austere personal lifestyle (*Id.*, ¶4). While Mrs.
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1 Back did sign the petition, schedules and statements, amendments thereto and the monthly
2 operating reports, she did not personally prepare such filings and did not know that any of
3 the filings were erroneous or manufactured (*Id.*, ¶5). Mrs. Back believed that the bank
4 account at Bank of America ending in 4169 (the “**BAC Account**”) existed and that Mr.
5 Back was receiving payment of fees for consulting from Senergy Solar Power (“**Senergy**”),
6 and as such had no reason to question the accuracy of the pleadings filed with this Court
7 (*Id.*, 6-8). Robert only finally disclosed the false filings to Mrs. Back prior to a meeting
8 with bankruptcy counsel where transition of control of the bankruptcy estate to Mrs. Back
9 were to be discussed (*Id.*, ¶9). Once Mrs. Back learned of the issues, she immediately
10 reviewed and approved the amendments necessary to correct the record immediately
11 (“**Amended Filings**”)[*see* Dkt. Nos. 192, 194, 195, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204,
12 205](*Id.*, ¶10). Based on Robert’s mental incapacity and poor previous judgment, he has
13 agreed to step aside so that Mrs. Back can handle their financial affairs (*Id.*, ¶11).
14 Moreover, Mrs. Back is competent, willing and able to undertake the duties and authorities
15 so that the Debtors may proceed in this Ch. 11 Proceeding (*Id.*, ¶12). Finally, Mrs. Back
16 implores this Court to see past Mr. Back’s illogical transgressions so that the Debtors can
17 reorganize their affairs which will permit the Debtors to retain their principal residence
18 (which was Mrs. Back’s mother’s home) and perform under the plan which has been
19 proposed which pays unsecured creditors more than they would receive in a converted case
20 (*Id.*, ¶13)

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22 **E. Conversion or Dismissal Is Not in the Best Interests of the Creditors and**
23 **the Estate.**
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1 Dismissal or conversion of a chapter 11 case is a two-step process. *In re*
2 *OptInRealBig.com, LLC*, 345 B.R. 277, 282 (Bankr. Colo. 2006). First, the court must determine
3 if cause exists for conversion or dismissal of the chapter 11 case. *Id.* Next, the court must consider
4 whether conversion or dismissal of the case is in the best interests of the creditors and the estate.
5 *Id.* Once cause is demonstrated, a court must base its decision to convert or dismiss on “the best
6 interest of creditors and the estate.” *see* 11 U.S.C. § 1112(b).
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8 As previously discussed, “cause” has not been established as required under the Code. The
9 Debtors have timely filed their Amended Plan, Mrs. Back has assumed control of the bankruptcy
10 estates’ assets and responsibilities in this proceeding, and the proposed Amended Plan pays
11 creditors fifty thousand dollars more than they would receive in a converted case.
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13 Conversion or dismissal neither benefits the creditors, nor is it in the best interest of the
14 Debtor or the estate. A conversion would ultimately result in further delays and administrative
15 fees. Further, given the very limited assets in the estate, there would be no distributions provided
16 to unsecured creditors after paying the already accrued Ch. 11 administrative claims and imputed
17 Ch. 7 liquidation costs. As such, conversion is not in the best interest of the creditors and the
18 estate.
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20 **III. CONCLUSION**

21 **WHEREFORE**, the Debtor prays that this Court enter an order denying the Motion;
22 and permitting the Debtors to complete their Ch. 11 Reorganization process; and for such
23 further and other relief.
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1 **DATED** this 30th day of November, 2020

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4 **KEERY MCCUE, PLLC**

5 By: /s/ Patrick F. Keery (#030971)
6 Patrick F. Keery, Esq.
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8 **COPY** of the foregoing served
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20 By: /s/ Mollie Thompson
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